IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:	Confirmation No.: 7469
MADGE *et al.*	Art Unit: 1621
Application No.: 10/659,178	Examiner: Yevgeny Valenrod
Filed: September 9, 2003	Atty. Docket: 2451.0090006/BJD/GER
For: **Boronic Acid Salts**	

Declaration Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 Of Dr. Anthony Kennedy

Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, Anthony James Kennedy, declare and state as follows:

1. I am the Vice President of Development at Trigen Limited. Trigen Limited is the assignee of this patent application. I am also a co-inventor of the subject matter claimed in this patent application.

2. I received a B.Sc. in Biochemistry from Surrey University, an M.Sc. in Neurochemistry from the Institute of Psychiatry, London University, and a Ph.D. in Biochemistry from the Institute of Ophthalmology, London University. I was also an MRC Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the School of Pharmacy, London University. A copy of my *curriculum vitae* is attached.

3. I have reviewed and am familiar with the Office Action dated February 5, 2007, the Amendment and Reply filed March 20, 2007, and the final Office Action dated May 23, 2007. I have also reviewed and am familiar with the application as filed and the claims as amended in the Amendment and Reply filed August 17, 2007.

4. I have also reviewed and am familiar with the documents cited by the Examiner in the final Office Action: Rewinkel *et al.*, *Curr. Pharm. Design* 5:1043 (1999) (hereinafter "Rewinkel"); de Nanteuil *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,814,622 (hereinafter "de Nanteuil"); and Adams *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,780,454 (hereinafter "Adams").

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5.   I understand that the Examiner has rejected claims 1-18, 21, 22, 23, 26-28 and 30-36 as obvious over Rewinkel, de Nanteuil and Adams. For the reasons I discuss in this Declaration, it is my opinion that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have expected that, before the priority date of the presently claimed invention, the peptidyl boronic acid salts recited in the claims would be useful as therapeutic thrombin inhibitors. In order for a compound to be pharmaceutically useful as a thrombin inhibitor, it must have sufficient stability for an acceptable shelf life and the prior art relating to peptidyl boronic acids, especially Wu *et al.*, *J. Pharm. Sci.* **89**: 758 (2000) (hereinafter "Wu", which I understand is of record in this application), gives the skilled person no reason to expect that base addition salts of such acids would provide improved stability over the unstable free acids, as I explain in the remainder of this Declaration.

6.   Before I discuss the teachings of Rewinkel, de Nanteuil and Adams, which I believe the Examiner has particularly relied upon, I would like to put the present invention in context. The invention concerns peptidyl boronic acid thrombin inhibitors. However, the invention is not directed to novel peptidyl boronic acids but rather relates to the task of formulating a class of peptidyl boronic acids as pharmaceuticals. More particularly, the invention is directed to generic base addition salts of the described acids, the salts being intended to be used as active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) in pharmaceutical drug formulations. The Examples of the present application describe base addition salts of a representative peptidyl boronic acid designated TRI 50c.

7.   When thinking about peptidyl boronic acids, it is always important to remember that they are not ordinary peptides, which have a carboxyl group in place of the boronyl group of a peptidyl boronic acid. After my 30 year career in drug development, largely based on traditional organic chemical pharmaceuticals, I was faced with unique difficulties when I started working on boron compounds, in that boron is quite different from carbon, does not behave like carbon and presents some unusual challenges in the pharmaceutical development arena. As is well known, boron has a vacant p orbital and is therefore an electrophilic electron acceptor and, unlike carboxylic acids, boronic acids can therefore coordinate with water to form $[RB(OH)_3]^-$ ions. The boron-oxygen bond is strengthened and shortened by ionic-covalent resonance and by

pπ-pπ bonding but a certain amount of pπ-pπ bond energy is sacrificed when the vacant orbital accepts a pair of electrons to form a tetrahedral complex with approximately sp^3 hybridisation. The C-O bond energy has been reported as 560-790 kJ/mol and the B-O bond energy as 536 kJ/Mol. Note also that, since electronegativities increase across the periodic table, carbon is more electronegative than boron, and will tend to withdraw electrons from boron. (For authority on these issues, see F.A. Cotton and G. W Wilkinson, *vide infra*).

8.   The chemical differences between peptides and peptidyl boronic acids, therefore, are significant. No doubt the factors which I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph contribute to one of these, which is the apparent inherent degradative instability of the boronyl group of peptidyl boronic acids in contrast to the stability of the peptidic carboxy group towards degradation. It is also noteworthy that peptidyl boronic acids are known not least from Gupta et al., International Patent Publication No. WO 02/059130 (hereinafter "Gupta", which I understand is of record in this application) to form with diols stable esters of the following structure:

$$R-B \underset{O}{\overset{O}{<}} \Big)$$
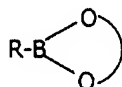
Carboxylic acids are evidently incapable of forming such a structure since the carboxyl group posseses only one –OH moiety. Gupta takes advantage of this stable diol structure to remedy the instability of one exemplified free acid, MG-341, which became known as bortezomib. It may be of interest that it is the unique chemistry of boron which enables peptidyl boronic acids to act as protease inhibitors: they enter the protease's active site and block it by forming a tetrahedral complex with surrounding amino acids called a "transition state analogue". Peptides alone do not do this effectively and it was found that, by replacing the C-terminal amino acid of a peptide having affinity for the thrombin active site with its boronic acid analogue, a tight-binding thrombin inhibitor is obtained (see for example Elgendy et al, *Tetrahedron Letters* 33: 4209 (1992), which I understand is of record in this application). This important difference between peptides and their boronic acid analogues illustrates the remarkable changes in chemistry which can be effected by replacing a carboxy group (-COOH) with a boronyl group (-B(OH)$_2$).

9.   In view of the important chemical differences between boron and carbon, the skilled person would, to say the least, be extremely cautious in extrapolating from the physicochemical behaviour of a carboxylic acid drug to the physicochemical behaviour of a boronic acid drug. Equally, the special behaviour of boron limits the value of any teachings relating to acid addition salts of basic drugs when considering base addition salts of boronic acid drugs. In my view, therefore, it would not generally be of value to consult a document relating to the physicochemical behaviour of the derivatisation of other drugs as salts when thinking about the physicochemical effects of derivatising the boronyl part of a boronic acid drug as a salt. It follows that documents like Davies *et* al, The Pharmaceutical Journal, 2001, Vol 266, p322-323 (hereinafter "Davies") and Berge, Steven M. *et al.*, "Pharmaceutical Salts," *J. Pharm. Sci. 66(1)*: 1 (1977) (hereinafter "Berge"), which I understand is of record in this application, though of relevance to organic chemistry generally, would not be looked at by the skilled person seeking to stabilise the boronyl terminus of a peptidyl boronic acids.

10.   The present invention relates to peptidyl boronic acid thrombin inhibitors and how to formulate them stably for pharmaceutical use. Within the class of compounds being claimed, a base addition salt of TRI 50c is being developed as a candidate active pharmaceutical ingredient (API). It is a second generation candidate API following on from a first generation candidate, which was a pinacol ester of TRI 50c known as TRI 50b:
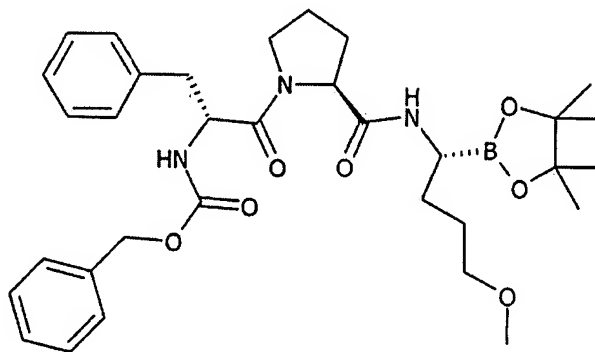
(R,S,R)-TRI 50b Cbz-(R)-Phe-(S)-Pro-(R)-boroMpg-Pinacol.

11.   TRI 50b has never been commercialised as a drug.   In fact free acid TRI 50c has never been sold as drug in any form, whether as the free acid or a derivative, e.g. a salt or ester.   Some of its drug properties are described in "TRI 50b Non Confidential Information", Trigen Limited, July 2002, which I understand is of record in this application.

12.   TRI 50b is therefore in the prior art and I understand that a good number of prior art documents describing TRI 50b and other similar molecules have been submitted to the US PTO in connection with this application, in the first Information Disclosure statement.   Examples of these documents are mentioned on pages 9 and 10 of the application as filed under the heading "Neutral P1 Residue Boropeptide Thrombin Inhibitors".

13.   Rewinkel is a review article and one of the thrombin inhibitors it describes is Compound 21 on page 1052.   Compound 21 is a sibling compound of TRI 50b and falls within the class of boronic acids described in present claim 1.   Rewinkel, however, does not show the correct structure of Compound 21.   The authors of the Rewinkel paper are only reviewing earlier original references and one must look at those references to see what they actually teach.   As mentioned in the second paragraph of page 1054 of Rewinkel, the original reference for Compound 21 is Reference 48 of Rewinkel, namely Deadman et al., *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 1511-1522 (hereinafter "Deadman").   Deadman is I understand of record in this application, having been submitted in the first Information Disclosure Statement.   (Rewinkel is confusing as to which of References 48 and 49 relate to which of Rewinkel's compounds 20 and 21: I have looked at Reference 49, Lee et al, and it turns out to be about the cyanophenyl-substituted Compound 20 of Rewinkel, not the methoxypropyl Compound 21).

14.   Turning now to Deadman, Rewinkel's Compound 21 is disclosed in Tables 3 and 5 of Deadman as Deadman's Compound 18.   The compound's preparation is taught on page 1520, left hand column, of Deadman.   Like all the compounds of the Deadman paper, Rewinkel's compound 21 is disclosed by Deadman exclusively in the

form of a diol ester, specifically the pinanediol ester in the case of Rewinkel's compound 21 (as is apparent from the synthesis described on page 1520 of Deadman). Incidentally, there were prior examples of peptidyl boronic acids being made and isolated as esters (see for example Shenvi *et al.*, US Patent No 4,499,082, issued 12 February 1985, which I understand is of record in this application).

15.   Although Deadman discloses all its peptidyl boronic acids as esters of diols, it was well known before the present invention was made that the diols effectively act as prodrugs (Deadman et al, page 1512, right hand column, lines 19-22).   For completeness, I would mention that another of the documents made of reference in the present application shows the free acid of Rewinkel's structure 21 in which R is morpholinocarbonyl instead of benzoyloxycarbonyl.   This document is Skordalakes et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1997, 119, 9935-9936.   But, Skordalakes is concerned with crystallographic studies of the active principle (free acid) rather than with making a pharmaceutical formulation.

16.   De Nanteuil discloses certain boronic acids, and certain salts that can purportedly be made (see column 3, lines 32-34).   Adams discloses certain boronic acids, and certain salts that can purportedly be made (see Adams at column 9, lines 47-65). The only salts which De Nanteuil and Adams actually made were acid addition salts (many of de Nanteuil's examples describe hydrochloride or benzene sulfonate salts whilst Adams discloses a number of hydrochloride salts).   No base addition salts are described as having been made in either patent.

17.   As I explain in more detail below, peptidyl boronic acids are unstable and TRI 50c has real stability problems which I consider to make the molecule itself extremely difficult or impossible to put into a pharmaceutical formulation with adequate stability (shelf life) for practical use.   The invention, therefore, concerns the making of pharmaceutical formulations.   Neither Rewinkel, nor Deadman, nor de Nanteuil, nor Adams, nor yet Skordalakes is concerned with making pharmaceutical formulations while the key technical advance achieved by the present invention relates precisely to

pharmaceutical formulation. So I do not believe that any of these five documents provides relevant insight into the central challenge addressed by the present invention.

18.   This challenge was to identify derivatives of peptidyl boronates which would be stable enough for pharmaceutical use. My colleagues and I found that base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acid TRI 50c enhance the stability of the free acid. TRI 50c is a representative of the class of peptidyl boronic acids described in the application. I discuss the data (showing how stability is enhanced) in more detail below.

19.   As I understand the Examiner's arguments, it is the Examiner's view that it would have been obvious to make base addition salts of any of the peptidyl boronic acids of Adams to enhance their stability since it was supposedly obvious to try base addition salts. To show that this is not the case, I would like to take the Examiner through the Adams' story. Adams relates among other things to peptidyl boronic acid inhibitors of proteasome. A number of such compounds are listed in the Adams specification at column 15, lines 50 et seq., including at lines 54-55 N-(2-pyrazine)carbonyl-L-phenylalanine-L-leucine boronic acid. The same molecule is disclosed as compound MG-341 in columns 59-60 of Adams. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the boronic acids are described as "preferred" at column 9, lines 47-50 of Adams, as too are esters of the acids at column 10, lines 11-12.

20.   To the best of my knowledge, nobody before Adams had ever investigated whether a base addition salt of a peptidyl boronic acid would be a suitable form of the acid for formulation or administration, and I do not know how the authors of the patent specification concluded that such salts were preferred. I cannot believe that a skilled scientist would have taken this view. As I pointed out at the beginning of this Declaration, the chemical behaviour of boron is unique and there was in my opinion no basis whatsoever for supposing that base addition salts would be preferred, and I would think that the stated "preference" for salts, including base addition salts, came from the patent attorney's pen particularly as there are no examples of base addition salts in Adams. Events subsequent to the issue of Adams tend to confirm my opinion since later work (e.g. Gupta) shows that MG-341 was stably formulated as a mannitol ester and

points away from base addition salts (Wu). (On the subject of salts, my recollection is that the literature contains ample examples of the actual preparation and isolation of acid addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids but, until the present invention, contained no such examples relating to a base addition salt of a peptidyl boronic acid. Some of the documents additional to Adams and de Nanteuil which specifically mention acid addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids or their esters are Shenvi, WO 95/09858 (Fevig), WO 94/21650 (Amparo) and EP 0471651 (Metternich), all of which have I understand been made of record in the present application.).

21.   After the publication of Adams, and ignoring other patent family members, the next publication relating to the chemistry of MG-341 took place in 2000 (Wu), so far as I know. Wu has the following to say at the foot page 758:

> "*The chemical stability of peptide boronic acid derivatives, from a formulation perspective, has not been extensively reported in the literature to our knowledge. During an effort to formulate 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$ for parenteral administration, the compound showed erratic stability behaviour and was quite unstable in certain solvents.* "

Wu then describes various stability studies before stating the following in the final paragraph on page 763:

> "*Based on the known chemistry of boronic acids and the identity of the degradants, a degradation pathway of 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$ was proposed and is illustrated in Scheme 1. The initial oxidation can be attributed to peroxides or molecular oxygen and its radicals. Because light, metal ions and alkaline conditions normally facilitate oxidation, these conditions should not be favorable to the stability of 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$ or any other alkyl boronic acid derivative. Consistent with this conclusion is the observation that light accelerated the degradation of 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$.* (Emphasis added).

22.   In August 2002, more could be learned about the chemistry of 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$ upon the publication of Gupta. Whilst Gupta relates to a class of boronic acids, all the examples describe 2-Pyz-(CO)-Phe-Leu-B(OH)$_2$ (i.e. MG-341) and

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it is plain that the application centres on that active principle. Gupta contains additional teaching relating to stability, commencing on page 2:

> *"Korcek et al., J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans 2 242 (1972), teaches that butylboronic acid is readily oxidised by air to generate 1-butanol and boric acid. These difficulties limit the pharmaceutical utility of boronic acid compounds... ...and limiting their shelf life.*
>
> *There is thus a need in the art for improved formulations for boronic acid compounds. Ideally, such formulations would be conveniently prepared, would exhibit enhanced stability and longer shelf life as compared to the free boronic acid compound......"*

23.   Example 5 of Gupta describes the stability of a liquid formulation of MG-341 free acid. Despite containing ascorbic acid anti-oxidant, the liquid formulation was not stable for longer than 6 months when stored at 2-8°C (page 26, paragraph [0148]). On the other hand, lyophilized D-mannitol ester of MG-341 was found stable over a period of 18 months ([0149]).

24.   The final chapter in the Adams story is represented by the FDA-approved package insert for MG-341, now called bortezomib (Velcade®). A copy of the package insert (13 May 2003) is annexed hereto, and it will be seen that the drug is sold as a lyophilized powder of the mannitol ester of the free boronic acid.

25.   It has long been known that boric acid ($B(OH)_3$) is a weak acid. See for example *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, A Comprehensive Text*, F A Cotton and G W Wilkinson, Third Edition 1972, John Wiley and Sons Inc, which states on page 230 that "[Boric acid] is a very weak and exclusively monobasic acid that is believed to act, not as a proton donor, but as a Lewis acid, accepting OH^-". In my opinion, at the present invention's priority date (9th September 2002), the chemist of ordinary skill would therefore have concluded, as he still would now, that peptidyl boronic acids are weak acids. It is well known that the salts of weak acids with strong bases form basic

solutions, as in the case of sodium acetate. A reasonable prediction would therefore have been that salts of peptidyl boronic acids with a strong base such a sodium hydroxide would form basic solutions so, following Wu, negatively affecting stability. Similarly, exposure of the acid to base would be feared to have a negative effect on stability.

26.   I reiterate that the present invention relates to making pharmaceutical formulations of, in particular, a peptidyl boronic acid previously investigated in the form of an ester, namely pinacol ester TRI 50b. In my opinion, therefore, the man of ordinary skill seeking to formulate a peptidyl boronic acid in September 2002 would have looked at the available information on making pharmaceutical formulations of such compounds as mentioned in paragraphs 21-23 above, and from these documents and from what I believe would have constituted his common general knowledge (see paragraph 25 above), he would have gleaned the following information:

- peptidyl boronic acids are prone to oxidative degradation and, because light, metal ions and alkaline conditions normally facilitate oxidation, these conditions should not be favorable to stability
- peptidyl boronic acids are weak acids and will form alkaline solutions with strong bases
- base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids had never been tested for their suitability for formulating
- but their esters had been so tested (e.g. Gupta, TRI 50b)
- bortezomib was excessively unstable (Gupta, also Wu)
- bortezomib was stabilized by manufacture as an ester, namely its lyophilized D-mannitol ester.

27.   The facts relating to formulation of peptidyl boronic acids as I see them, therefore, point in September 2002 firmly in the direction of making esters for stability: base addition salts were unexplored. Insofar as any relevant guidance could be found in the literature describing peptidyl boronic acids, I believe that the sole pointer available was the teaching of Wu that alkaline conditions should be avoided. Anyone reading the teachings of Wu regarding the destabilizing effect of alkaline conditions, would be

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surprised to learn that a peptidyl boronic acid could be stabilized by combining the acid with alkali, to form a salt.

28.   The prejudice against exposing the compound to alkaline conditions is specific to boronic acid chemistry which, as I explained at the outset, is very different from the more mainstream carboxylic acid chemistry. In this respect, I do not see the relevance of Davies to the present discussion since Davies does not discuss boronic acids whereas the skilled person already knows from his own knowledge as well as from Wu that peptidyl boronic acids will not behave like ordinary peptides or other conventional pharmaceuticals.

29.   To me, Davies is in fact about the selection of salts from an available "pool" of salts (more probably a mentally available pool than a physically available one in many cases) but, before the present invention, there was no available pool (mental or otherwise) of base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids. Davies therefore does not even represent a starting point for further consideration so far as base addition salts are concerned. My conclusion as to the irrelevance of Davies to the present discussion is underlined by Davies' express teaching that the article relates to what is "commonly done" rather than to the specific field of peptidyl boronates. Thus Davies is concerned with the selection of salts in a context where "[c]hanging a drug from its free base or acid to a salt form is commonly done to improve its kinetics, absorption or physicochemical properties" (see the first sentence of Davies). On the other hand, changing a *boronic acid* drug from its free acid to a salt form to improve its kinetics, absorption or physicochemical properties is **not** commonly done, and so far as I am aware, has **never previously been done**. Davies has nothing to tell the skilled person about the base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids because, to my knowledge, the effects on such properties of converting a peptidyl boronic acid to a base addition salt had never been researched. Nor to my knowledge had there ever been any suggestion that the chemistry of peptidyl boronic acids made such acids suited to pharmaceutical formulation as base addition salts.

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30.   Rewinkel (1999), de Nanteuil (1998) and Adams (1998) are entirely silent as to the benefits or otherwise of base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids. (Recall at this point that Rewinkel does no more than restate a disclosure already made in 1995). Science advanced between 1998/99 and 2002 and we have the benefit of knowing what studies were conducted on the stability of boronic acids after 1998/99, what predictions these studies led to and what route the skilled chemist actually took to formulate them. Thus, Wu suggests to me that base addition salts would be a bad idea and Gupta that lyophilized D-mannitol esters would be an excellent idea. As a matter of interest, Gupta's predictions turned out to be substantiated by the bortezomib package insert (13 May 2003).

31.   The skilled reader of Rewinkel, would in my opinion have had no reasonable expectation that base addition salts of the peptidyl boronic acids described in the claims of the present application would have enhanced stability. The reasons are that Wu teaches that alkaline conditions favour oxidation whilst formation of a salt from an acid requires addition of alkali. The mention of salts in Adams and de Nanteuil is to my eyes so-called "boilerplate" written by a patent attorney in relation to patent applications framed to protect new peptidyl boronic acid protease inhibitors, and cannot be seriously regarded as scientific teaching on meeting the challenges of formulating such acids, especially since Adams and de Nanteuil mention no such challenges (e.g. the challenge of shelf life and its associated requirement for adequate stability). The skilled scientist working on drug formulation would not find in Adams and de Nanteuil any useful teaching as to how a scientist should address the challenges of formulating a pharmaceutical drug and would look at these two patents no further. Moreover, those who developed Adams' unstable molecule bortezomib decided to stabilize it by derivatisation as a mannitol ester. The skilled man would I believe have been motivated by this history to make and test a mannitol ester of a peptidyl boronic acid drug. In just the same way, serious scientific study of Wu would I believe have pointed the skilled person away from base addition salts for the reasons I have already described.

32   Against the teaching that peptidyl boronate salts would be unstable, the present invention counterintuitively achieves stability for the defined class of peptidyl

boronic acids by formulating them as boronate salts. The data demonstrating this finding are in my view compelling. In particular, I have reviewed and am familiar with Appendix B attached to the response filed in this application on March 20, 2007. The first part of Appendix B is a Summary Stability Report for the free acid TRI 50c. Table 1 of the report shows that the free acid degraded dramatically over three months. Table 2 shows that, after three months at 25°C, the purity as measured by HPLC decreased from 97.18% to 58.83%. The second part of Appendix B is a Summary Stability Report for TRI 50c sodium salt, which shows that, after three months at 25°C, the purity as measured by HPLC decreased to 95.3%.

33   The data in the stability report are consistent with the stability data obtained in Examples 27 and 28 of this application, in which sodium and lysine salts were shown to be more stable than the free acid. The data in the stability report are also consistent with the data reported in Example 13 of U.S. Patent No. 7,112,572, which shows that calcium salt of TRI 50c is more stable than the free acid.

34   To summarise the stability data, the data mentioned in paragraphs 32 and 33 above relate to sodium, lysine and calcium salts of free acid TRI 50c and show that all three salts are more stable than the comparative free acid. The solubilities reported in the present application and U.S. Patent No. 7,112,572 of these salts and the free acid are set out below:

Compound	Approx Solubility*	Source
TRI 50c	8 mM	Application, Example 25 (page 66)
TRI 50c sodium salt	90 mM	Application, Example 10 (page 59)
TRI 50c lysine salt	13 mM	Application, Example 20 (page 64)
TRI 50c calcium salt	5 mM	US 7,112,572, Example 8 (col 47)

*For ease of reference, I have presented the solubility values given in the relevant patent specification and measured as described in, for instance, Examples 9 & 10 of the present application. These values have subsequently been refined but the values quoted in the table remain approximately correct.

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35.   As I stated above, Davies and Berge are not relevant to the present invention. If any further confirmation were needed of this, a comparison between the above data and the teaching of Davies and Berge will serve. Thus the "Stability" section of Davies (on page 323) describes that highly polar salts create a surface favouring wettability and that this can reduce stability (Davies is in fact here discussing salts of mineral acids). Davies further teaches that the formation of salts with low water solubility is a means of increasing the chemical stability of a drug which is susceptible to heat and moisture. Berge, in the paragraph bridging the two columns of page 9, teaches that sparingly soluble salts reduce the amount of drug in solution and hence degradation. At the end of the paragraph, in describing some particular salts of penicillin G, Berge states that the acceptable stability of the salts in aqueous solutions is based mainly on their insolubility and the minimization of degradation in solution. Accordingly, Davies and Berge teach that the stability of an unstable acid could be improved by converting the acid into a salt of reduced solubility. In contrast, the data presented above show that:

- derivatisation of TRI 50c as a range of base addition salts increases stability
- the sodium salt of TRI 50c, which is <u>about ten times more soluble than TRI 50c</u>, is significantly more stable than the free acid.

The above findings contradict the teachings of Davies and Berge, who both teach against generic effects by pointing out the importance of selection. Davies and Berge teach that the stability of an unstable free acid may be <u>reduced</u> by derivatising it as a salt more soluble than the acid. Davies and Berge therefore cannot be relevant to base addition salts of peptidyl boronic acids.

36.   The much more relevant teachings are those of Wu and Gupta. It will be recalled in this regard that Wu points away from combining boronic acid drugs with a base, because alkaline conditions are described as promoting instability, whereas Gupta points towards stabilizing boronic acid drugs as D-mannitol esters. The skilled person had no reason to expect that the presently described peptidyl boronic acid salts would provide enhanced stability of the parent acid.

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37.   I further declare that the above statements made of my own knowledge are true and the above statements based on information and belief obtained from the documents discussed are believed to be true.   Additionally, I declare that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18 United States Code Section 1001, and that willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony James Kennedy, Ph.D.

Date 12ᵗʰ September 2007

698379_1.DOC

1   **Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.**

2   VELCADE™ (bortezomib) for Injection

3   Prescribing Information

4   **DESCRIPTION**

5

6   VELCADE™ (bortezomib) for Injection is an antineoplastic agent available for
7   intravenous injection (IV) use only. Each single dose vial contains 3.5 mg of bortezomib
8   as a sterile lyophilized powder. Inactive ingredient: 35 mg mannitol, USP.

9

10   Bortezomib is a modified dipeptidyl boronic acid. The product is provided as a mannitol
11   boronic ester which, in reconstituted form, consists of the mannitol ester in equilibrium
12   with its hydrolysis product, the monomeric boronic acid. The drug substance exists in its
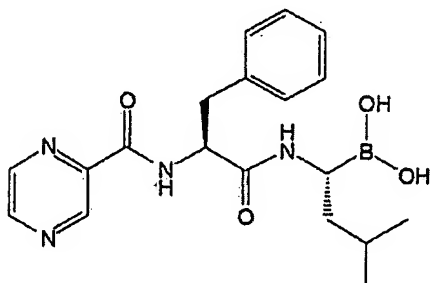13   cyclic anhydride form as a trimeric boroxine.

14

15   The chemical name for bortezomib, the monomeric boronic acid, is [(1R)-3-methyl-1-
16   [[(2S)-1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-[(pyrazinylcarbonyl) amino]propyl]amino]butyl]boronic acid.

17

18   Bortezomib has the following chemical structure:

19

20
21

22   The molecular weight is 384.24. The molecular formula is; $C_{19}H_{25}BN_4O_4$ The solubility
23   of bortezomib, as the monomeric boronic acid, in water is 3.3-3.8mg/mL in a pH range of
24   2-6.5.

25   **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

26   **Mechanism of Action**

27   Bortezomib is a reversible inhibitor of the chymotrypsin-like activity of the 26S
28   proteasome in mammalian cells. The 26S proteasome is a large protein complex that
29   degrades ubiquitinated proteins. The ubiquitin-proteasome pathway plays an essential
30   role in regulating the intracellular concentration of specific proteins, thereby maintaining
31   homeostasis within cells. Inhibition of the 26S proteasome prevents this targeted

32   proteolysis which can affect multiple signaling cascades within the cell. This disruption
33   of normal homeostatic mechanisms can lead to cell death. Experiments have
34   demonstrated that bortezomib is cytotoxic to a variety of cancer cell types *in vitro*.
35   Bortezomib causes a delay in tumor growth *in vivo* in non-clinical tumor models,
36   including multiple myeloma.
37

38   **Pharmacokinetics**

39   Following intravenous administration of 1.3 mg/m^2 dose, the median estimated maximum
40   plasma concentration of bortezomib was 509 ng/mL (range=109-1300 ng/mL) in eight
41   patients with multiple myeloma and creatinine clearance values ranging from 31-169
42   mL/min. The mean elimination half-life of bortezomib after first dose ranged from 9 to
43   15 hours at doses ranging from 1.45 to 2.00 mg/m^2 in patients with advanced
44   malignancies. The pharmacokinetics of bortezomib as a single agent have not been fully
45   characterized at the recommended dose in multiple myeloma patients.
46

47   **Distribution**
48

49   The distribution volume of bortezomib as a single agent was not assessed at the
50   recommended dose in patients with multiple myeloma. The binding of bortezomib to
51   human plasma proteins averaged 83% over the concentration range of 100-1000 ng/mL.
52

53   **Metabolism**
54

55   *In vitro* studies with human liver microsomes and human cDNA-expressed cytochrome
56   P450 isozymes indicate that bortezomib is primarily oxidatively metabolized via
57   cytochrome P450 enzymes, 3A4, 2D6, 2C19, 2C9, and 1A2. The major metabolic
58   pathway is deboronation to form two deboronated metabolites that subsequently undergo
59   hydroxylation to several metabolites. Deboronated-bortezomib metabolites are inactive
60   as 26S proteasome inhibitors. Pooled plasma data from 8 patients at 10 min and 30 min
61   after dosing indicate that the plasma levels of metabolites are low compared to the parent
62   drug.

63   **Elimination**
64

65   The pathways of elimination of bortezomib have not been characterized in humans.
66

67   **Special Populations**
68

69   Age, Gender, and Race: The effects of age, gender, and race on the pharmacokinetics of
70   bortezomib have not been evaluated.
71

72   Hepatic Impairment: No pharmacokinetic studies were conducted with bortezomib in
73   patients with hepatic impairment (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

74

75 Renal Impairment: No pharmacokinetic studies were conducted with bortezomib in
76 patients with renal impairment. Clinical studies included patients with creatinine
77 clearances values ranging from 13.8 to 220 mL/min (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

78
79 Pediatric: There are no pharmacokinetic data in pediatric patients.
80

81 **Drug Interactions:**

82 No formal drug interaction studies have been conducted with bortezomib.

83 *In vitro* studies with human liver microsomes indicate that bortezomib is a substrate of
84 cytochrome P450 3A4, 2D6, 2C19, 2C9, and 1A2 (see **PRECAUTIONS**).
85

86 Bortezomib is a poor inhibitor of human liver microsome cytochrome P450 1A2, 2C9,
87 2D6, and 3A4, with IC_{50} values of > 30 μM (> 11.5 μg/mL). Bortezomib may inhibit
88 2C19 activity (IC_{50}=18 μM, 6.9 μg/mL) and increase exposure to drugs that are
89 substrates for this enzyme.
90

91 Bortezomib did not induce the activities of cytochrome P450 3A4 and 1A2 in primary
92 cultured human hepatocytes.
93

94 **CLINICAL STUDIES**

95 <u>Clinical Study in Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma</u>
96

97 The safety and efficacy of VELCADE were evaluated in an open-label, single-arm,
98 multicenter study of 202 patients who had received at least 2 prior therapies and
99 demonstrated disease progression on their most recent therapy. The median number of
100 prior therapies was six. Baseline patient and disease characteristics are summarized in
101 **Table 1.**
102

103 An IV bolus injection of VELCADE 1.3 mg/m^2/dose was administered twice weekly for
104 2 weeks, followed by a 10-day rest period (21 day treatment cycle) for a maximum of 8
105 treatment cycles. The study employed dose modifications for toxicity (see **DOSAGE**
106 **AND ADMINISTRATION**). Patients who experienced a response to VELCADE
107 treatment were allowed to continue VELCADE treatment in an extension study.
108

109   **Table 1: Summary of Patient Population and Disease Characteristics ***
110

	N=202
Patient Characteristics:	
Median Age in Years (Range)	59 (34,84)
Gender: Male/Female	60%/40%
Race: Caucasian/Black/Other	81%/10%/8%
Karnofsky Performance Status Score ≤ 70	20%
Hemoglobin <100 g/L	44%
Platelet count <75 x 10^9/L	21%
Disease Characteristics:	
Type of myeloma (%): IgG/IgA/Light chain	60%/24%/14%
Median β_2-microglobulin (mg/L)	3.5
Median Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)	73.9
Abnormal Cytogenetics	35%
Chromosome 13 Deletion	15%
Median Duration of Multiple Myeloma Since Diagnosis in Years	4.0
Previous Therapy	
Any Prior Steroids, e.g., dexamethasone, VAD	99%
Any Prior Alkylating Agents, e.g., MP, VBMCP	92%
Any Prior Anthracyclines, e.g., VAD, mitoxantrone	81%
Any Prior Thalidomide Therapy	83%
Received at Least 2 of the Above	98%
Received at Least 3 of the Above	92%
Received All 4 of the Above	66%
Any Prior Stem Cell Transplant /Other High-dose Therapy	64%
Prior Experimental or Other Types of Therapy	44%

111   *Based on number of patients with baseline data available
112

113   Responses to VELCADE alone are shown in **Table 2**. Response rates to VELCADE
114   alone were determined by an independent review committee (IRC) based on criteria
115   published by Blade and others[1]. Complete response required < 5% plasma cells in the
116   marrow, 100% reduction in M protein, and a negative immunofixation test (IF-).
117   Response rates using the SWOG criteria are also shown. SWOG response required a ≥
118   75% reduction in serum myeloma protein and/or ≥ 90% urine protein[2]. A total of 188
119   patients were evaluated for response; 9 patients with nonmeasurable disease could not be
120   evaluated for response by the IRC. Five patients were excluded from the efficacy
121   analyses because they had minimal prior therapy.
122

123   Ninety-eight percent of study patients received a starting dose of 1.3 mg/m². Twenty-
124   eight percent of these patients received a dose of 1.3 mg/m² throughout the study, while

125   33 % of patients who started at a dose of 1.3 mg/m^2 had to have their dose reduced during
126   the study. Sixty-three percent of patients had at least one dose held during the study. In
127   general, patients who had a confirmed CR received 2 additional cycles of VELCADE
128   treatment beyond confirmation. The mean number of cycles administered was six.
129
130   The median time to response was 38 days (range 30 to 127 days).
131   The median survival of all patients enrolled was 16 months (range <1 to 18+ months).

132   **Table 2: Summary of Disease Outcomes**

Response Analyses (VELCADE monotherapy) N=188	N (%)	(95% CI)
Overall Response Rate (Blade) (CR + PR)	52 (27.7%)	(21, 35)
Complete Response(CR)[1]	5 (2.7%)	(1, 6)
Partial Response(PR)[2]	47 (25%)	(19, 32)
Clinical Remission (SWOG)[3]	33 (17.6%)	(12, 24)
Kaplan-Meier Estimated Median Duration of Response (95% CI)	**365 Days**	**(224, NE)**

133   [1] Complete response required 100% disappearance of the original monoclonal protein from blood and
134   urine on at least 2 determinations at least 6 weeks apart by immunofixation, and <5% plasma cells in the
135   bone marrow on at least two determinations for a minimum of six weeks, stable bone disease and calcium.

136   [2] Partial Response requires ≥ 50% reduction in serum myeloma protein and ≥ 90% reduction of urine
137   myeloma protein on at least 2 occasions for a minimum of at least 6 weeks, stable bone disease and
138   calcium.

139   [3] Clinical Remission (SWOG) required ≥75% reduction in serum myeloma protein and/or ≥ 90%
140   reduction of urine myeloma protein on at least 2 occasions for a minimum of at least 6 weeks, stable bone
141   disease and calcium.
142

143   In this study, the response rate to VELCADE was independent of the number and types
144   of prior therapies. There was a decreased likelihood of response in patients with either
145   >50% plasma cells or abnormal cytogenetics in the bone marrow. Responses were seen
146   in patients with chromosome 13 abnormalities.
147

148   A small dose-response study was performed in 54 patients with multiple myeloma
149   received a 1.0 mg/m^2/dose or a 1.3 mg/m^2/dose twice weekly for two out of three weeks.
150   A single complete response was seen at each dose, and there were overall (CR + PR)
151   response rates of 30% (8/27) at 1.0 mg/m^2 and 38% (10/26) at 1.3 mg/m^2.

152 **INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

153 VELCADE^{TM} (bortezomib) for Injection is indicated for the treatment of multiple
154 myeloma patients who have received at least two prior therapies and have demonstrated
155 disease progression on the last therapy.

156 The effectiveness of VELCADE is based on response rates (**see CLINICAL STUDIES**
157 **section**). There are no controlled trials demonstrating a clinical benefit, such as an
158 improvement in survival.

159 **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

160 VELCADE is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to bortezomib, boron or
161 mannitol.

162 **WARNINGS**

163 VELCADE should be administered under the supervision of a physician experienced in
164 the use of antineoplastic therapy.

165 **Pregnancy Category D**
166
167 Women of childbearing potential should avoid becoming pregnant while being treated
168 with VELCADE.
169
170 Bortezomib was not teratogenic in nonclinical developmental toxicity studies in rats and
171 rabbits at the highest dose tested (0.075 mg/kg; 0.5 mg/m^2 in the rat and 0.05 mg/kg; 0.6
172 mg/m^2 in the rabbit) when administered during organogenesis. These dosages are
173 approximately half the clinical dose of 1.3 mg/m^2 based on body surface area.
174
175 Pregnant rabbits given bortezomib during organogenesis at a dose of 0.05mg/kg (0.6
176 mg/m^2) experienced significant post-implantation loss and decreased number of live
177 fetuses. Live fetuses from these litters also showed significant decreases in fetal weight.
178 The dose is approximately 0.5 times the clinical dose of 1.3 mg/m^2 based on body surface
179 area.
180
181 No placental transfer studies have been conducted with bortezomib. There are no
182 adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. If VELCADE is used during
183 pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while receiving this drug, the patient
184 should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.
185

186 **PRECAUTIONS**

187 *Peripheral Neuropathy:* VELCADE treatment causes a peripheral neuropathy that is
188 predominantly sensory, although cases of mixed sensori-motor neuropathy have also
189 been reported. Patients with pre-existing symptoms (numbness, pain or a burning feeling
190 in the feet or hands) and/or signs of peripheral neuropathy may experience worsening
191 during treatment with VELCADE. Patients should be monitored for symptoms of

192 neuropathy, such as a burning sensation, hyperesthesia, hypesthesia, paresthesia,
193 discomfort or neuropathic pain. Patients experiencing new or worsening peripheral
194 neuropathy may require change in the dose and schedule of VELCADE (see **DOSAGE**
195 **AND ADMINISTRATION**). Limited follow-up data regarding the outcome of
196 peripheral neuropathy are available. Of the patients who experienced treatment emergent
197 neuropathy more than 70% had previously been treated with neurotoxic agents and more
198 than 80% of these patients had signs or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy at baseline
199 (Also see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**).

200 *Hypotension:* VELCADE treatment can cause orthostatic/postural hypotension in about
201 12% of patients. These events are observed throughout therapy. Caution should be used
202 when treating patients with a history of syncope, patients receiving medications known to
203 be associated with hypotension, and patients who are dehydrated. Management of
204 orthostatic/postural hypotension may include adjustment of antihypertensive medications,
205 hydration, or administration of mineralocorticoids.

206
207 *Gastrointestinal Adverse Events:* VELCADE treatment can cause nausea, diarrhea,
208 constipation, and vomiting (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**) sometimes requiring use of
209 antiemetics and antidiarrheals. Fluid and electrolyte replacement should be administered
210 to prevent dehydration.

211 *Thrombocytopenia:* Thrombocytopenia, which occurred in about 40% of patients
212 throughout therapy, was maximal at day 11 and usually recovered by the next cycle.
213 Complete blood counts including platelet counts should be frequently monitored
214 throughout treatment. Onset is most common in Cycles 1 and 2 but can continue
215 throughout therapy. There have been reports of gastrointestinal and intracerebral
216 hemorrhage in association with VELCADE induced thrombocytopenia. VELCADE
217 treatment may be temporarily discontinued if patients experience Grade 4
218 thrombocytopenia. VELCADE may be reinitiated at a reduced dose after resolution of
219 thrombocytopenia (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and ADVERSE**
220 **REACTIONS**).

221
222 **Patients with Hepatic Impairment:**
223 Bortezomib is metabolized by liver enzymes and bortezomib's clearance may decrease in
224 patients with hepatic impairment. These patients should be closely monitored for
225 toxicities when treated with VELCADE.
226 (see **CLINICALPHARMACOLOGY/Pharmacokinetics-Special Populations**)
227
228 **Patients with Renal Impairment:**
229
230 No clinical information is available on the use of VELCADE in patients with creatinine
231 clearance values less than 13 mL/min and patients on hemodialysis. These patients
232 should be closely monitored for toxicities when treated with VELCADE (see
233 **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY/Pharmacokinetics-Special Populations**).
234
235 Animal Toxicity Findings:
236

237 <u>Cardiovascular toxicity</u>
238
239 Studies in monkeys showed that administration of dosages approximately twice the
240 recommended clinical dose resulted in heart rate elevations, followed by profound
241 progressive hypotension, bradycardia, and death 12-14 hours post dose. Doses ≥ 1.2
242 mg/m^2 induced dose proportional changes in cardiac parameters. Bortezomib has been
243 shown to distribute to most tissues in the body, including the myocardium. In a repeated
244 dosing toxicity study in the monkey, myocardial hemorrhage, inflammation, and necrosis
245 were also observed.
246
247 <u>Chronic Administration</u>
248
249 In animal studies at a dose and schedule similar to that recommended for patients (twice
250 weekly dosing for 2 weeks followed by 1 week rest) toxicities observed included severe
251 anemia and thrombocytopenia, gastrointestinal, neurological and lymphoid system
252 toxicities. Neurotoxic effects of bortezomib in animal studies included axonal swelling
253 and degeneration in peripheral nerves, dorsal spinal roots, and tracts of the spinal cord.
254 Additionally, multifocal hemorrhage and necrosis in the brain, eye, and heart were
255 observed.
256

257 **Information for Patients**

258 Physicians are advised to discuss the following with patients to whom VELCADE will be
259 administered.
260
261 *Effects on Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery or Impairment of Mental Ability:*
262 Since VELCADE may be associated with fatigue, dizziness, syncope, orthostatic/postural
263 hypotension, diplopia or blurred vision, patients should be cautious when operating
264 machinery, including automobiles.
265
266 *Pregnancy/Nursing:* Patients should be advised to use effective contraceptive measures to
267 prevent pregnancy and to avoid breast feeding during treatment with VELCADE.
268
269 *Dehydration/Hypotension:* Since patients receiving VELCADE therapy may experience
270 vomiting and/or diarrhea, patients should be advised regarding appropriate measures to
271 avoid dehydration. Patients should be instructed to seek medical advice if they
272 experience symptoms of dizziness, light headedness or fainting spells.
273
274 *Concomitant Medications:* Patients should be cautioned about the use of concomitant
275 medications that may be associated with peripheral neuropathy (such as amiodarone, anti-
276 virals, isoniazid, nitrofurantoin, or statins), or with a decrease in blood pressure.
277
278 *Peripheral Neuropathy:* Patients should be instructed to contact their physician if they
279 experience new or worsening symptoms of peripheral neuropathy (see **PRECAUTIONS**
280 **and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).
281

282 **Drug Interactions**

283 No formal drug interaction studies have been conducted with VELCADE.
284

285 *In vitro* studies with human liver microsomes indicate that bortezomib is a substrate for
286 cytochrome P450 3A4, 2D6, 2C19, 2C9, and 1A2. Patients who are concomitantly
287 receiving VELCADE and drugs that are inhibitors or inducers of cytochrome P450 3A4
288 should be closely monitored for either toxicities or reduced efficacy (see **CLINICAL**
289 **PHARMACOLOGY/Pharmacokinetics-Drug Interactions**).
290

291 During clinical trials, hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia were reported in diabetic patients
292 receiving oral hypoglycemics. Patients on oral antidiabetic agents receiving VELCADE
293 treatment may require close monitoring of their blood glucose levels and adjustment of
294 the dose of their antidiabetic medication.
295

296 There have been several SAE reports since filing. These reports were submitted to the
297 IND. If the Agency feels this information is unnecessary, the language can be removed.

298 **Drug Laboratory Test Interactions**

299 None known.

300 **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

301 Carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted with bortezomib.
302

303 Bortezomib showed clastogenic activity (structural chromosomal aberrations) in the *in*
304 *vitro* chromosomal aberration assay using Chinese hamster ovary cells. Bortezomib was
305 not genotoxic when tested in the *in vitro* mutagenicity assay (Ames test) and *in vivo*
306 micronucleus assay in mice.
307

308 Fertility studies with bortezomib were not performed but evaluation of reproductive
309 tissues has been performed in the general toxicity studies. In the 6-month rat toxicity
310 study, degenerative effects in the ovary were observed at doses ≥ 0.3 mg/m^2 (one-fourth
311 of the recommended clinical dose), and degenerative changes in the testes occurred at 1.2
312 mg/m^2. VELCADE could have a potential effect on either male or female fertility.
313

314 **Pregnancy Category D (see WARNINGS)**
315

316 **Nursing Mothers**

317 It is not known whether bortezomib is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are
318 excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in
319 nursing infants from VELCADE, women should be advised against breast feeding while
320 being treated with VELCADE.

321 **Pediatric Use:**

322 The safety and effectiveness of VELCADE in children has not been established.

323 **Geriatric Use:**

324 Of the 202 patients enrolled, 35% were 65 years of age or older. Nineteen percent (19%)
325 of patients aged 65 years or older experienced responses versus 32% in patients under the
326 age of 65. Across the 256 patients analyzed for safety, the incidence of Grade 3 or 4
327 events reported was 74%, 80%, and 85% for patients $\leq$ 50 years, 51 to 65 years, and > 65
328 years, respectively.
329

330 **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

331 The two studies described (**see Clinical Studies**) evaluated 228 patients with multiple
332 myeloma receiving VELCADE 1.3 mg/m^2/dose twice weekly for 2 weeks followed by a
333 10-day rest period (21 day treatment cycle length) for a maximum of 8 treatment cycles.

334 The most commonly reported adverse events were asthenic conditions (including fatigue,
335 malaise and weakness) (65%), nausea (64%), diarrhea (51%), appetite decreased
336 (including anorexia) (43%), constipation (43%), thrombocytopenia (43%), peripheral
337 neuropathy (including peripheral sensory neuropathy and peripheral neuropathy
338 aggravated) (37%), pyrexia (36%), vomiting (36%), and anemia (32%).
339 Fourteen percent of patients experienced at least one episode of grade 4 toxicity, with the
340 most common toxicity being thrombocytopenia (3%) and neutropenia (3%).
341

342 <u>**Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)**</u>: Serious Adverse Events are defined as any event,
343 regardless of causality that: results in death, is life-threatening, requires hospitalization or
344 prolongs a current hospitalization, results in a significant disability or is deemed to be an
345 important medical event. A total of 113 (50%) of the 228 patients experienced SAEs
346 during the studies. The most commonly reported SAEs included pyrexia (7%),
347 pneumonia (7%), diarrhea (6%), vomiting (5%), dehydration (5%), and nausea (4%).
348

349 Adverse events thought by the investigator to be drug-related and leading to
350 discontinuation occurred in 18% of patients. The reasons for discontinuation included
351 peripheral neuropathy (5%), thrombocytopenia (4%), diarrhea (2%), and fatigue (2%).
352

353 Two deaths were reported and considered by the investigator to be possibly related to
354 study drug: one case of cardiopulmonary arrest and one case of respiratory failure.
355

356 The most common adverse events are shown in **Table 3**. All adverse events occurring at
357 $\geq$ 10% are included. In the single arm studies conducted it is often not possible to
358 distinguish adverse events that are drug-caused and those that reflect the patient's
359 underlying disease. See discussion of specific adverse reactions following **Table 3**.

360   Table 3: Most Commonly Reported (≥10% Overall) Adverse Events (N=228)

Adverse Event	All Patients (N = 228) [n (%)]		
	All Events	Grade 3 Events	Grade 4 Events
Asthenic conditions	149 (65)	42 (18)	1 (<1)
Nausea	145 (64)	13 (6)	0
Diarrhea	116 (51)	16 (7)	2 (<1)
Appetite decreased	99 (43)	6 (3)	0
Constipation	97 (43)	5 (2)	0
Thrombocytopenia	97 (43)	61 (27)	7 (3)
Peripheral neuropathy	84 (37)	31 (14)	0
Pyrexia	82 (36)	9 (4)	0
Vomiting	82 (36)	16 (7)	1 (<1)
Anemia	74 (32)	21 (9)	0
Headache	63 (28)	8 (4)	0
Insomnia	62 (27)	3 (1)	0
Arthralgia	60 (26)	11 (5)	0
Pain in limb	59 (26)	16 (7)	0
Edema	58 (25)	3 (1)	0
Neutropenia	55 (24)	30 (13)	6 (3)
Paresthesia and dysesthesia	53 (23)	6 (3)	0
Dyspnea	50 (22)	7 (3)	1 (<1)
Dizziness (excluding vertigo)	48 (21)	3 (1)	0
Rash	47 (21)	1 (<1)	0
Dehydration	42 (18)	15 (7)	0
Upper respiratory tract infection	41 (18)	0	0
Cough	39 (17)	1 (<1)	0
Bone pain	33 (14)	5 (2)	0
Anxiety	32 (14)	0	0
Myalgia	32 (14)	5 (2)	0
Back pain	31 (14)	9 (4)	0
Muscle cramps	31 (14)	1 (<1)	0
Dyspepsia	30 (13)	0	0
Abdominal pain	29 (13)	5 (2)	0
Dysgeusia	29 (13)	1 (<1)	0
Hypotension	27 (12)	8 (4)	0
Rigors	27 (12)	1 (<1)	0
Herpes zoster	26 (11)	2 (<1)	0
Pruritus	26 (11)	0	0
Vision blurred	25 (11)	1 (<1)	0
Pneumonia	23 (10)	12 (5)	0

361 ## Asthenic conditions (fatigue, malaise, weakness)
362
363 Asthenia was reported in 65% of patients and was predominantly reported as Grade 1 or
364 2. The first onset of fatigue was most often reported during the 1st and 2nd cycles of
365 therapy. Asthenia was Grade 3 for 18% of patients. Two percent of patients
366 discontinued treatment due to fatigue.
367
368 ## Gastrointestinal Events
369
370 The majority of patients experienced gastrointestinal adverse events during the studies,
371 including nausea, diarrhea, constipation, and vomiting. Grade 3 or 4 gastrointestinal
372 events occurred in 21% of patients and were considered serious in 13% of patients.
373 Vomiting and diarrhea each were of Grade 3 severity in 7% of patients and were Grade 4
374 in <1%. Five percent of patients discontinued due to gastrointestinal events. Appetite
375 decreased (anorexia) was reported as an adverse event for 43% of patients. The
376 incidence of Grade 3 decreased appetite was 3%.
377
378 ## Thrombocytopenia
379
380 Thrombocytopenia was reported during treatment with VELCADE for 43% of patients.
381 The thrombocytopenia was characterized by a dose related decrease in platelet count
382 during the VELCADE dosing period (Days 1 to 11) with a return to baseline in platelet
383 count during the rest period (Days 12 to 21) in each treatment cycle. Thrombocytopenia
384 was Grade 3 or 4 in intensity for 27% and 3% respectively of patients. Four percent (4%)
385 of patients discontinued VELCADE treatment due to thrombocytopenia of any grade.
386
387 ## Peripheral Sensory Neuropathy
388
389 Events reported as peripheral neuropathy, peripheral sensory neuropathy, and peripheral
390 neuropathy aggravated occurred in 37% of patients. Peripheral neuropathy was Grade 3
391 for 14% of patients with no Grade 4 events. New onset or worsening of existing
392 neuropathy was noted throughout the cycles of treatment. Six percent (6%) of patients
393 discontinued VELCADE due to neuropathy. More than 80% of all study patients had
394 signs or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy at baseline evaluation. The incidence of
395 Grade 3 neuropathy was 5% (2 of 41 patients) in patients without baseline neuropathy.
396 Symptoms may improve or return to baseline in some patients upon discontinuation of
397 VELCADE. The complete time-course of this toxicity has not been fully characterized.
398
399 ## Pyrexia
400
401 Pyrexia (> 38°C) was reported as an adverse event for 36% of patients and was assessed
402 as Grade 3 in 4% of patients.

403 ## Neutropenia

404 Neutropenia occurred in 24% of patients and was grade 3 in 13% and grade 4 in 3%.
405 The incidence of febrile neutropenia was <1%.

406
407 ## Hypotension
408
409 Hypotension (including reports of orthostatic hypotension) was reported in 12% of
410 patients. Most events were Grade 1 or 2 in severity. Grade 3 hypotension occurred in
411 4% of patients; no patient experienced Grade 4 hypotension. Patients developing
412 orthostatic hypotension did not have evidence of orthostatic hypotension at study entry;
413 half had pre-existing hypertension and one third had evidence of peripheral neuropathy.
414 Doses of antihypertensive medications may need to be adjusted in patients receiving
415 VELCADE. Four percent of patients experienced hypotension, including orthostatic
416 hypotension, and had a concurrent syncopal event.
417

418 ## Serious Adverse Events from Clinical Studies
419
420 In approximately 580 patients, the following serious adverse events (not described above)
421 were reported, considered at least possibly related to study medication, in at least one
422 patient treated with VELCADE administered as monotherapy or in combination with
423 other chemotherapeutics. These studies were conducted in patients with hematological
424 malignancies and in solid tumors.
425
426 **Blood and lymphatic system disorders:** Disseminated intravascular coagulation
427
428 **Cardiac disorders:** Atrial fibrillation aggravated, atrial flutter, cardiac amyloidosis,
429 cardiac arrest, cardiac failure congestive, myocardial ischemia, myocardial infarction,
430 pericardial effusion, pulmonary edema, ventricular tachycardia
431
432 **Gastrointestinal disorders:** Ascites, dysphagia, fecal impaction, gastritis hemorrhagic,
433 gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hematemesis, ileus paralytic, large intestinal obstruction,
434 paralytic intestinal obstruction, small intestinal obstruction, large intestinal perforation,
435 stomatitis, melena, pancreatitis acute
436
437 **Hepatobiliary:** Hyperbilirubinemia, portal vein thrombosis
438
439 **Immune system disorders:** Anaphylactic reaction, drug hypersensitivity, immune
440 complex mediated hypersensitivity
441
442 **Infections and Infestations:** Bacteremia
443
444 **Injury, poisoning and procedural complications:** skeletal fracture, subdural hematoma
445
446 **Metabolism and nutrition disorders:** Hypocalcemia, hyperuricemia, hypokalemia,
447 hyponatremia, tumor lysis syndrome

448 **Nervous system:** Ataxia, coma, dizziness, dysarthria, dysautonomia, cranial palsy, grand
449 mal convulsion, hemorrhagic stroke, motor dysfunction, spinal cord compression,
450 transient ischemic attack
451
452 **Psychiatric:** Agitation, confusion, psychotic disorder, suicidal ideation
453
454 **Renal and urinary:** Calculus renal, bilateral hydronephrosis, bladder spasm, hematuria
455 urinary incontinence, urinary retention, renal failure, acute and chronic, glomerular
456 nephritis proliferative
457
458 **Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal:** Acute respiratory distress syndrome,
459 atelectasis, chronic obstructive airways disease exacerbated, dysphagia, dyspnea, dyspnea
460 exertional, epistaxis, hemoptysis, hypoxia, lung infiltration, pleural effusion,
461 pneumonitis, respiratory distress, respiratory failure
462
463 **Vascular:** Cerebrovascular accident, deep venous thrombosis, peripheral embolism,
464 pulmonary embolism

465 **OVERDOSAGE**

466 Cardiovascular safety pharmacology studies in monkeys show that lethal IV doses are
467 associated with decreases in blood pressure, increases in heart rate, increases in
468 contractility, and ultimately terminal hypotension. In monkeys, doses of 3.0 mg/m^2 and
469 greater (approximately twice the recommended clinical dose) resulted in progressive
470 hypotension starting at 1 hour and progressing to death by 12 to 14 hours following drug
471 administration.
472
473 No cases of overdosage with VELCADE were reported during clinical trials. Single
474 doses of up to 2.0 mg/m^2 per week have been administered in adults. In the event of
475 overdosage, patient's vital signs should be monitored and appropriate supportive care
476 given to maintain blood pressure and body temperature (see **PRECAUTIONS and**
477 **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).
478
479 There is no known specific antidote for VELCADE overdosage.

480 **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

481 The recommended dose of VELCADE is 1.3 mg/m^2/dose administered as a bolus
482 intravenous injection twice weekly for two weeks (days 1, 4, 8, and 11) followed by a 10-
483 day rest period (days 12-21) (see **CLINICAL STUDIES section for a description of**
484 **dose administration during the trials**).
485
486 This 3-week period is considered a treatment cycle. At least 72 hours should elapse
487 between consecutive doses of VELCADE.
488
489 **Dose Modification and Reinitiation of Therapy:**
490

491 VELCADE therapy should be withheld at the onset of any Grade 3 non-hematological or
492 Grade 4 hematological toxicities excluding neuropathy as discussed below (see
493 **PRECAUTIONS**). Once the symptoms of the toxicity have resolved, VELCADE
494 therapy may be reinitiated at a 25% reduced dose (1.3 mg/m^2/dose reduced to 1.0
495 mg/m^2/dose; 1.0 mg/m^2/dose reduced to 0.7 mg/m^2/dose). The following table contains
496 the recommended dose modification for the management of patients who experience
497 VELCADE-related neuropathic pain and/or peripheral sensory neuropathy **(Table 4)**.
498 Patients with pre-existing severe neuropathy should be treated with VELCADE only after
499 careful risk/ benefit assessment.

500 **Table 4: Recommended Dose Modification for VELCADE-related neuropathic pain**
501 **and/or peripheral sensory neuropathy**

Severity of Peripheral Neuropathy Signs and Symptoms	Modification of Dose and Regimen
Grade 1 (paresthesias and/or loss of reflexes) without pain or loss of function	No action
Grade 1 with pain or Grade 2 (interfering with function but not with activities of daily living)	Reduce VELCADE to 1.0 mg /m^2
Grade 2 with pain or Grade 3 (interfering with activities of daily living)	Withhold VELCADE therapy until toxicity resolves. When toxicity resolves reinitiate with a reduced dose of VELCADE at 0.7 mg/m^2 and change treatment schedule to once per week.
Grade 4 (Permanent sensory loss that interferes with function)	Discontinue VELCADE

502 NCI Common Toxicity Criteria website – http://ctep.info.nih.gov/reporting/ctc.html
503

504 **Administration Precautions:** VELCADE is an antineoplastic. Caution should be used
505 during handling and preparation. Proper aseptic technique should be used. Use of gloves
506 and other protective clothing to prevent skin contact is recommended. In clinical trials,
507 local skin irritation was reported in 5% of patients, but extravasation of VELCADE was
508 not associated with tissue damage.
509

510 **Reconstitution/Preparation for Intravenous Administration:** Prior to use, the contents
511 of each vial must be reconstituted with 3.5 mL of normal (0.9%) saline, Sodium Chloride
512 Injection, USP. The reconstituted product should be a clear and colorless solution.
513

514 Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and
515 discoloration prior to administration whenever solution and container permit. If any
516 discoloration or particulate matter is observed, the reconstituted product should not be
517 used.
518

519 **Stability:** Unopened vials of VELCADE are stable until the date indicated on the
520 package when stored in the original package protected from light.
521

522   VELCADE contains no antimicrobial preservative. When reconstituted as directed,
523   VELCADE may be stored at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted from 15 to 30°C (59 to
524   86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Reconstituted VELCADE should be
525   administered within eight hours of preparation. The reconstituted material may be stored
526   in the original vial and/or the syringe prior to administration. The product may be stored
527   for up to three hours in a syringe, however total storage time for the reconstituted
528   material must not exceed eight hours when exposed to normal indoor lighting.
529
530   **HOW SUPPLIED**
531

532   VELCADE (*bortezomib*) for Injection is supplied as individually cartoned 10 mL vials
533   containing 3.5 mg of *bortezomib* as a white to off-white cake or powder.
534

535   NDC 63020-049-01   3.5 mg single dose vial
536

537   **STORAGE**
538

539   Unopened vials may be stored at controlled room temperature 25° C (77° F); excursions
540   permitted from 15 to 30° C (59 to 86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].
541   Retain in original package to protect from light.
542

543   **Caution:** Rx only.
544

545   U.S. Patents: 5,780,454, 6,083,903, 6,297,217
546

547   **Distributed and Marketed by:**   Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
548   75 Sidney St.
549   Cambridge, MA 02139
550
551

552   **MILLENNIUM**™
553   © 2003, Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

554   References
555
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557   evaluating disease response and progression in patients with multiple myeloma treated by
558   high- dose therapy and haemopoietic stem cell transplantation. Myeloma Subcommittee of
559   the EBMT. European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplant. British Journal of
560   Haematology 1998; 102 (5): 1115- 23.
561   2.   Salmon SE, Haut A, Bonnet JD, Amare M, Weick JK, Durie BG et al. Alternating
562   combination chemotherapy and levamisole improves survival in multiple myeloma: a
563   Southwest Oncology Group Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology 1983; 1 (8): 453- 61.
564

565   **VELCADE™ (bortezomib) for Injection**
566
567   **Patient Information**
568
569   VELCADE is intended for use under the guidance and supervision of a health care
570   professional. Please discuss the possibility of the following side effects with your doctor:
571
572   *Effects on Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery or Impairment of Mental Ability:*
573   VELCADE may be associated with fatigue, dizziness, light-headedness, fainting or
574   blurred vision. Please exercise caution or avoid operating machinery, including
575   automobiles, following use of VELCADE.
576
577   *Pregnancy/Nursing:* Please use effective contraceptive measures to prevent pregnancy
578   and avoid breast feeding during treatment with VELCADE.
579
580   *Deydration/Hypotension:* Following the use of VELCADE therapy, you may experience
581   vomiting and/or diarrhea. Drink plenty of fluids. Speak with your doctor if these
582   symptoms occur and what you should do to control or manage these symptoms.
583
584   If you experience symptoms of dizziness or light-headedness, consult a healthcare
585   professional. Seek immediate medical attention if you experience fainting spells.
586
587   *Concomitant Medications:* Please speak with your doctor about any other medication you
588   are currently taking. Your doctor will want to be aware of any other medications.
589
590   *Peripheral Neuropathy:* Contact your doctor if you experience new or worsening
591   symptoms of peripheral neuropathy, such as numbness, pain, or a burning feeling in the
592   feet or hands.
593

Curriculum Vitae

Dr Tony Kennedy

Family Information

Age 59. Married with 3 children .
Home Address
29, Ox Lane,
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Professional Career

Vice President Development Trigen Ltd – since April 2002.

Past Work Experience

Roche 1997-2002

- Global Head of Project Management, Roche Pharma.Basel
- Member of the Pharma Strategic Marketing Management Team
- Member of the Roche Development Committee

The Global Project Management group comprised 30 staff located in Basel, Nutley USA and Welwyn UK. The group provides project management for Roche's international development teams (LifeCycle Teams). As Head of Project Management I managed the LifeCycle Teams Goal setting and performance assessment process. As a member of the Development Committee and the Pharma Strategic Marketing Management Team I

participated actively in the review and valuation of the Roche Portfolio and in prioritisation and allocation of resources.

Earlier Responsibilities at Roche

- Site Head Project Management Group Roche Welwyn UK
- Global Project Leader for Tamiflu (Neuraminidase inhibitor for influenza)

Headhunted to Roche in April 1997 to lead the Tamiflu development team. The project was a top development priority for Roche being in direct competition with Glaxo's flu drug Relenza but substantially behind in development. I led this team from phase 1 trials to NDA filing (April1999). The Team took the drug from first entry in man to NDA filing in 2 years. The first marketing approval was granted in September 1999 and US NDA approval was in October 1999 3.5 years after the discovery of the molecule. Entering the US market the same flu season as Glaxo's Relenza it established market dominance in the first year.

SmithKline Beecham (1988 – 1997)

Project Director and Head of Project Management Cluster

Responsibility for leading Worldwide Project Teams in several therapeutic areas including anti-infectives (Augmentin, novel carbapenem antibiotics, metallo betalactamase inhibitors) cardiovasculars (Eminase and novel thrombolytics), lipid modifying agents (ACAT inhibitors, sequestrants), gastrointestinal projects (reversible/irreversible proton pump inhibitors including Pantoprazole), anti-diabetic agents (Avandia) and immunomodulators for cancer indications. These projects included biologicals and small molecule NCE's, spanned all development phases including life cycle management and included co-development projects with US, European and Japanese Pharma companies.

Non Project Responsibilities

Project Management representative on SB 'Breakthrough Teams' redesigning development processes to fast track projects and meet market needs.

Established and led the highly acclaimed SB 'Drug Development Simulation Training Programme' which trained over 700 staff in the USA and UK from all areas of Pharma about commercially focused product development.

Roche Products Ltd Welwyn (1977-1987)

Development Project Leader 1984-87

Project leader for Project Teams which included a novel immunomodulator anti-rheumatic agent and the ACE inhibitor Cilazapril. Local team leader for Roferon-A.

Senior Research Pharmacologist 1977-1984

Research work in autoimmune inflammation. Establishment of in vitro and in vivo immune assays for T and B cell function and selection of development leads. Discovery Project Team leader from 1980 for 3 projects. My experimental work contributed to the progression into development of 3 drugs and to patents.

Academic Background

Medical Research Council Post Doctoral Research Fellow, The School of Pharmacy, London University
PhD. Biochemistry London University
MSc. Neurochemistry London University
BSc. Biochemistry Surrey University

My research work is described in over 30 publications.

Pharmaceutical Project Management Interests

- Editor 'Pharmaceutical Project Management' (Marcel Dekker 1998). 2nd Edition to be released 2008.
- Founder Member of the steering group of the UK Pharmaceutical Industry Project Management Group.

- Chairman of the 'Effective Project Management' Seminars run quarterly by Management Forum in London in the decade from 1989.

Personal Interests

Travel, antiques, keeping fit (old English meaning).